

MEXICO.

Juanes Commutes the Capital Punishment and Sets Some Imperialists at Liberty.

CHAPULTEPEC, July 14.—Citizen General-in-Chief of the Army Corps of the East:—The President of the republic, in the use of his ample power, has deigned to allow that of all those persons who are now captives in this city, the three years' banishment against the country, those included in the following list may be allowed the limits of this city for residence until such time as the supreme Government decide on their cases:—Those who belonged to the military service and against the military support, although they might be prosecuted in the same way as the rest who committed treason against their country, and condemned with all the severity of the law to capital punishment, the citizen President of the republic, in the use of his ample powers, has deigned to commute said punishment in the following manner:—

Generals of division to seven years' imprisonment; brigadiers to six years; colonels to five years; majors to four years; captains to three years; lieutenants and sub-lieutenants shall be subject to the surveillance of the chief civil authority during one year; but they shall be allowed to choose their place of residence, where they may live in full freedom, and where they are not to make their place of residence during said time; and they may change said place of residence at will, provided they give notice beforehand to the civil authority of such new place of residence, who shall keep the same surveillance over them as before.

INDEPENDENCE AND LIBERTY.

As to the commanders and officers on the retired list who lent passive aid to the empire, they shall be permitted to remain in this capital until such time as the supreme Government decide upon their cases.

INDEPENDENCE AND LIBERTY.

The following is the list referred to above:—Juan N. Vertiz, Jose Maria Ochoa, Juan Corvantes, Jose de Jesus Pilego, Jose Ruiz, Pedro Corrin, Manuel Villaurrutia, Jesus Paganza, Jose Ignacio Bonet, Carlos Roberto, Augustin Hinojosa, Manuel de la Oza, Jose Kanendell, Mariano Pena y Santiago, Ignacio Solarez, Fernando Guimbará, Francisco Gutierrez, Pascual Quezada, Jose M. Ruiz, Gabriel Munoz, Rafael Rejlander, Manuel Villavicencio, Juan de Dios, Joaquin Primo de Rivera, Jose Maria Duarte, Ismael Jimenez, Juan Francisco Lanardid, Mariano Barragan, Severiano Hernandez, Trinidad Contreras, Ignacio S. Trojillo, Jose Luis Hualte, Jose Mariano Contreras, Antonio Maria Lazpita, Jose Mariano Contreras, Juan Francisco Villavicencio, Domingo Najera, Manuel Diaz Zambrón, Jose Mariano Galvan Rivera, Jorje Mardragal, Jose Maria Garcia, Jose Maria Alvarez, Juan B. Alaman, Luis Landra, M. G. Valle, German Madrin, Luis Mollera de Oca, Carlos Garcia, Juan Peredez, Juan Echegaray, Francisco Valenzuela, Joaquin Flores, Luis Hidalgo Carpio, Juan Garcia, Miguel Alvarado, Francisco Villalon, Patricio Murphy, Luis Munoz, Francisco Lacarandá, Ignacio Piquero, Jose M. Orozco, Joaquin Torres, Carlos Roberto, Miguel de Cosío, Juan Sanchez, Villavicencio, Juan Cagide, Manuel Bucheli, Manuel F. Jimenez, Jose Maria Garcia Izabalca.

CHAPULTEPEC, July 14, 1867.

Porfirio Diaz and the Mexican Treasury—Where Did He Get So Much Money?

MEXICO, July 13.—Citizen Minister of the Treasury and Public Credit, Chapultepec:—On accepting again the command-in-chief of the army and the Department of the East, together with the ample powers with which the supreme Government has invested me, I have the honor to make known to you that there remains at your disposal, in the hands of the Comptroller-General of the Department of the East, together with the General Comptroller's hands of this federal district, \$357,175; and in the Tax Receiver's, \$184,139; without mentioning the postal revenues, the revenue from stamps and nationalized property, because the receipts from the former two have been so far small, and none from the last.

INDEPENDENCE AND REFORM. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Letter from General Berriozabal—He Declares Escobedo's Letter on Foreigners to be Forgery.

The following letter from the Mexican General Berriozabal was received by mail on the 6th inst., at the Mexican consulate in New York:—MATAMORAS, July 27, 1867.—To Don N. NAVARRO:—By the present you are fully authorized to deny as perfectly false the report of the Comptroller-General of the Department of the East, in which it is stated that the people of this city made public rejoicings on receiving the news of Maximilian's execution. Those rejoicings took place indeed; but they were intended to celebrate the important event of the capture of Mexico city, officially known here by the same name.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Increased Facilities for the Transmission of News—The Accident to the Wires of 1866.

The steamship Chiltern, employed in the service of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, was to have left London yesterday (Wednesday) morning, for the purpose of laying submarine cable wire, which is to be laid from Piacentia, Newfoundland, to Sydney, Cape Breton, in order to facilitate the transmission of the cable news through the British North American territory to the land telegraph lines in the United States, and to connect the United States for transmission to Europe.

Singular Case of Suicide in Maine.

The Portland (Me.) Argus says that Gillian Willard, of Cape Elizabeth, Me., committed suicide on Saturday night, instant, in the following manner:—He went to his yacht, which was in Simonton Cove, about 8 o'clock, for the purpose of locking it up, and as he did not return it was thought something must be wrong. Consequently a boat was ordered and rowed to the yacht, when it was found that the anchor had been thrown over. It was hauled up, and with it came the body of the missing man. He was bound around the waist to the anchor, and a hatchet was fastened to the deck, which was used to cut it off. His face was badly bruised, and it is thought he had striven hard to free himself after he went under. On the deck with the hatchet was found his wallet and a short note, which read as follows:—

"Dear Mother—I do not blame you for this. Take good care of George. Farewell. Your affectionate son,

"GILMAN WILLARD."

Mr. Willard was a single man, aged 32 years, had some property, and was perfectly happy, so far as is known. The cause of his destroying his life in this manner is a mystery.

NORTH CAROLINA.

An Address to the People from Governor North—He Advises Them to Register.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, August 3, 1867.—The People of North Carolina:—Under recent acts of Congress, called Reconstruction acts, popular elections are shortly to be held in this State. At these elections no person is to be allowed to vote unless he shall furnish evidence of his right to vote for Registrars appointed in pursuance of said acts. All male citizens, white and colored, who have resided in the State one year previous to the date of election (with certain exceptions) will be entitled to vote upon producing the certificate of the Registrar, which is to be issued at an early day from Major-General Sickles, who has been appointed by the President of the United States to carry out the provisions of these acts in North and South Carolina, and to the Registrars their duties, and giving his construction of the acts as to the persons entitled to register, and those to whom the right is denied; and these instructions will be the duty of the Registrars to obey.

I understand these acts, no person is to be allowed to register or vote who, at any time before the war, had held any office under the United States, or any State office, "created by law for the administration of the general law of the State, or for the administration of justice," and "afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof." I presume, in the expected instructions from General Sickles to the Registrars, he will give a construction to these, as well as any other provisions of the acts touching the right of registration which may seem susceptible of variant interpretation. It is believed that nearly all the colored voters above these acts, who will be States, will be entitled, under these acts, to register, and they will register and vote. There is no means of making an estimate approximating certainly as the number of white male residents above the age of twenty-one years, who will be States, will be entitled to vote. At the last census (1860) the total white male population was 313,670, and the total male colored population 191,349; and at the excited election for Governor in 1869 112,566 votes were cast.

The effect of this legislation, by the conquering power of the nation, makes the negro in the excluded States, as to civil and political rights, the equal of the most favored class of the white, and the political superior of most of the colored voters of the States before the war. Whatever may be the final settlement of the questions as to the political equality of the two races, or the superiority of the one over the other, it is certain that for a long time to come, unless among the white States, by the exclusion, or annihilation of one race or the other, this State is to be inhabited by both races; and it is the manifest interest of both races to live together in peace and friendship, each acting kindly and justly towards the other.

Every citizen, whether white or colored, who will use all his influence to avoid everything tending to antagonize the races. If one class consolidate to gain political ascendancy, or effect any other object deemed specially beneficial to such class, it will certainly lead to counter combination and hostility between the classes, injurious to both, and likely to end in ruin to the one or the other.

I have not heard of, and have no opinion that they exist among the white population, any combination, public or private, to consolidate the white vote, to the prejudice of the blacks; nor have I the slightest suspicion that any such combination is contemplated. After the registrars shall have decided who are to have the right of registration, and the Registrars will be called upon to vote for or against the call of a State Convention, and for members of such Convention. These acts provide that, in case a majority of the voters shall vote for a Convention, it will certainly lead to counter combination and hostility between the classes, injurious to both, and likely to end in ruin to the one or the other.

The sole object of this address is to urge on every citizen, whether white or colored, who may be entitled to register, and to have recourse to this recital of some of the provisions of the acts of Congress, to enable you to understand the reasons which induce me so to advise you. If you do not register, you will not be allowed to vote in the election of 1869, and the Convention, which is expected to make the alterations in your Constitution contemplated by these acts of Congress, and such other alterations as the delegates may deem proper. If you do not register, you will not be allowed to vote for any delegate to the Convention.

When the Convention shall have proposed a new Constitution, if you shall not have registered you will not be allowed to vote on the ratification or rejection of the proposed Constitution, however much you may desire to do so. And if you do not register, you will not be allowed to vote for members of the Legislature, who are to ratify or reject the proposed 14th Article as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Let me ask each of you who is allowed to vote and register, are you willing to surrender all share in making the Constitution and laws under which you are to live? Are you willing to surrender all share in electing the officers to whom shall be confided the making and the executing of the laws, including the levying and collecting of taxes? If you regard these laws as constitutional and just, and if you are, or wish to be, a citizen of the United States, you ought to register and maintain in condition to vote, and maintain as long as possible the right of the people to form the Government and make the laws under which they are to live. If you cannot do so, you can, as you can, make it as good as you can. A neglect or refusal to register I regard as a voluntary surrender of the right to take part in governmental affairs; and I therefore cannot safely expect every citizen not to come to her death by refusing to register and vote, and try to maintain a Government which will give to him and his posterity as much of security and happiness as possible.

JONATHAN WORTH.

Injunction Against the James River and Kanawha Canal Company.

RICHMOND, August 7.—On motion of George Chaboon, United States Commissioner, Judge Underwood to-day granted an injunction against the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, to show cause why they should not be declared bankrupt. Mr. Chaboon represents about a quarter million credits.

Shedding Meeting in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—A mass meeting of white and colored citizens was held in Lafayette Square last night, for the purpose of expressing approval of the administration of General Sheridan. The attendance was large. Several speeches were made, fully endorsing General Sheridan's acts.

—Five school-houses and 2400 bar-rooms are the latest Chicago improvements.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

Jerry O'Brien—Preparations for His Execution to-morrow—Interview Between the Culprit and His Mother and Sisters—Ominous Call from Sheriff Kelly.

To-morrow the youthful murderer, Jeremiah O'Brien, is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, in the court-yard of the City Prison. The details of the homicide of which he was found guilty are, doubtless, too fresh in the recollection of our readers to need any extended reference. It may be stated in brief, however, that he stabbed his unfortunate mistress to death under circumstances of the most revolting atrocity. The weapon with which he accomplished the terrible deed, blood-stained and forbidding as it is, now forms one of the "deadends" of the criminal museum, in the office of our popular District Attorney, A. Oakley Hall.

The demeanor of O'Brien has materially changed since he was sentenced to death. He has lost the reckless air which distinguished him before and after his trial. His friends—and they are numerous—have brought potent influence to bear on Governor Fenton to secure his pardon, or at least to have a respite to importunement for life, but the Governor has turned a deaf ear to all their entreaties. An ex-judge of this city has made many trips to Albany with this object, but he came back on each occasion impressed with the conviction that a respite would be almost beyond the range of possibility.

VISIT OF SHERIFF KELLY TO O'BRIEN.

Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Kelly paid an ominous visit to the unfortunate man. On entering the cell of the condemned he informed him that it was his painful duty to counsel him to prepare for his awful fate, as the Governor had not yet interfered in his behalf. It is stated that Mr. Kelly communicated to O'Brien the fact that a despatch had been received from Albany, declaring that the law should take its course in his case. The prisoner is reported to have received the news calmly, as he was not surprised by the announcement, which was merely a repetition of what he had heard before from some of his friends.

A SAD INTERVIEW.

In the forenoon, about half-past 11 o'clock, the mother and two sisters of O'Brien called at the prison, and were conducted to his cell, which is No. 5 on "Murderer's Row" on the lower floor. There had a lengthy and affecting interview with the unfortunate man for several hours, after which they left. They will call again to-day, and, perhaps, to-morrow, to bid him a last farewell.

A CALM FROM THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

After his relatives left the cell two of the Sisters of Charity, who have attended him since his confinement, were admitted by his wife, to the evident satisfaction. Under their training and instruction, as well as that of the Rev. Mr. Duranquet, he has become kind and occasionally thoughtful. A momentary glance at him through the bars of his cell, yesterday, showed that he had been seized with the awful calm which is the natural precursor of death. He heard the counsel which had been given him patiently, and he now seems resigned to his doom.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

The Sheriff is now making preparations for the execution of the unfortunate man in the same manner as that which Wagner and other murderers died—will be erected this afternoon in the northeast corner of the prison yard. About two hundred passes have been issued to witness the tragedy, which will take place between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock. The admissions have been confined to the officers of the law, those who took part in the trial of O'Brien, and the members of the press.

At the urgent request of the prisoner, no one was permitted to see him except his spiritual advisers last evening.

Suicide of a Young Widow by Poison—A Druggist Censured.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Goyer held an inquest at the boarding-house of Edward Jenkins, No. 143 W. Seventh street, where the residence of Mrs. Frances Fischer, a widow but twenty years of age, who committed suicide by swallowing laudanum. It appears that Mrs. Fischer, although so young, has been a widow for nearly five years. She was a devoted and supported herself by sewing. Ella Warren, a friend of deceased, who boards at the same place, stated that for several days past she has been despondent, and several times threatened to destroy herself, saying that she was tired of life.

On Tuesday deceased told Miss Warren that she had found a bottle of laudanum in her hand took possession of it, and placed it in her bonnet. She was engaged in conversation with a young man in the room at the time, deceased went to the bureau, took the bottle, and discovered drinking the poison. Miss Warren sprang forward and seized the bottle, but deceased would not give up the bottle, and she drank about an ounce and a half. Miss Warren remarked to deceased that it would kill her, when she replied, "It will only quiet my nerves." She was asked what she took it for, and she gave an evasive reply. Medical aid was summoned, but Mrs. Fischer soon became insensible, and died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

George Chamberlain, the young man referred to above as having been in the room when deceased swallowed the poison, corroborated Miss Warren's statement.

Mrs. Mary Haskins, also a boarder in the house, testified that she purchased a bottle of laudanum at the drug store of John Stringer, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, on Wednesday morning, and that she was asked for it for the toothache of a young man, suffering at the time; I used the laudanum several times, and on Friday morning left the bottle in my washstand drawer; I did not miss the bottle until after I had deceased had taken the poison, when I found the bottle had been removed; the bottle deceased drank out of was mine; I had no prescription for the laudanum; merely asked for some for the toothache, and the bottle was given me with a label on; deceased told me on Tuesday morning that she would rather be dead, and said she had her reasons for it.

Mrs. Mary George, sister of deceased, testified that she knew of no trouble that deceased was in, and was not aware of any motive for the suicide.

No testimony could be obtained touching the motives which prompted the woman to commit suicide, and the jury rendered the following verdict:—"That Frances Fischer, the deceased, came to her death by suicide; by taking laudanum on the 6th day of August, 1867, and was further censured John Stringer, druggist, doing business corner of Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, for selling said poison contrary to law."

—N. Y. World.

SECOND EDITION

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Financial and Commercial Report to-day.

By the Atlantic Cable—Noon.

LONDON, August 8.—Noon.—Consols for money, 94; United States Five-twentys, 73; Erie Railroad, 46; Illinois Central, 78; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 22.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.—Noon.—Cotton is quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations; the sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are firmer. The weather continues unfavorable for the crops.

Provisions heavy. Spirits Petroleum, 84d.

ANTWERP, August 8.—Petroleum, 42f. 50c. The market is dead, and there are no buyers.

The Steamers Europa and Virginia Arrived Out.

BREIT, August 8.—The steamer Europa, from New York July 27, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, August 8.—The steamer Virginia, from New York on the 29th ultimo, has arrived.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of the Barque Oak Ridge, of Philadelphia—All the Crew Lost Except Captain Green.

New York, August 8.—The barque Marco Polo, from Bremen, arrived here, reports three deaths among her passengers during the passage. On the 5th instant the barque fell in with a raft, on which was Captain Green, of the barque Oak Ridge, from Philadelphia, for Boston, which foundered by the hurricane of the 2d. Captain Green was the only person saved. Further particulars of the loss of the barque Oak Ridge state that the crew consisted of nine persons, all told. James B. Green was mate, and Albert H. Green was seaman; the others were newly shipped, and their names unknown. Every vessel arriving brings reports of the severity of the late gale.

The pilot-boats from outside report the following vessels spoken on the 5th: Schooner Dasher, from Haverly for Boston, with both masts and rigging shot away. She had been supplied with sails by the British steamship Bellona. All the way from Nantucket to Montauk the pilot reports passing much wrecked matter.

Arrived—Steamer sapphire, from Wilmington, Del., for New York, via Philadelphia, on the 2d inst. She had been supplied with sails by the British steamship Bellona. All the way from Nantucket to Montauk the pilot reports passing much wrecked matter.

THE SURRETT CASE.

Waiting for the Verdict.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Criminal Court room was again well filled, at an early hour this morning, by persons of both sexes. There has, as yet, been no intimation of any conclusion arrived at by the jury. They have now (23 minutes of 12) been out twenty-four hours deliberating in their jury-room.

Judge Fisher has not been upon the bench this morning, although he has been about the Court since the trial was commenced. The excitement among the spectators, and considerable discussion, but the excitement does not run so high as was to have been expected, considering the importance of the trial, and the feeling that has been manifested on one side or the other during its progress.

LOUISIANA.

The Levees—Letter from Gen. Sheridan.

The Journal of Madison parish has the following:—HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, La., July 3, 1867.—Judge R. C. Downes, Richmond, La.—Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter communicating the resolutions passed at Richmond, in Madison parish, La., suggesting a governmental system of levees in this State, and requesting me to use my influence I may have to support this project. I will most cordially cooperate with the citizens of this State in obtaining this Congressional assistance; but my influence can be of no avail until the State is admitted to representation. To push the matter now, when nearly every newspaper in the State and a considerable portion of the people are abusive of Congress, would be, I fear, without results, and I feel a delicacy in taking any steps in this direction. It is much like asking me to loan you money.

I will, however, forward the proceedings to the headquarters of the army, with the endorsement that Congressional action is, in my opinion, necessary to carry out a portion of the habits of this State from Louisiana.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General U. S.

LOSSES BY FIRE IN JULY.

The following is a list of fires in the United States during the month of July, 1867, involving a loss at each fire of \$20,000 and upwards:—

Table with 3 columns: Place, Description of Property, Loss. Includes entries for Cleveland, Toledo, Orange C. H., Va., New York, St. Louis, etc.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.

District Attorney Mann having left the city for a few days, at his request Christian Kneass, Esq., is acting in his place, presiding in place of the Commonwealth.

Charles Lewis, colored, charged with the larceny of money and pocket-book belonging to Thomas Butler, was arraigned at the opening of last Friday's court. He was committed to the city jail, and about 11 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock and 11 o'clock, he met Thomas McClain, and took a drink with him. While they were standing at the corner the defendant, who was in the street, and suddenly he felt something in his pocket, which was followed by a loud cry, and he was seized by the police. Thomas McClain gave him a jerk, so that his back was to the wall, and he asked him if he wished to go home with him, and he said he would go home with him, and he was taken to the police station, and he was charged with the larceny, and Lewis threatened to kill him for so doing upon receiving the accusation, Lewis turned and ran away.

The defense offered evidence to prove that Mr. Butler was an idiot, and that the question raised was not possible that he would know what occurred; and also that the good character of the defendant. Verdict not guilty.

Louis Craig, colored, was charged with the larceny of \$100 belonging to Daniel Smith, 2d St. Soiled in the morning of June 27, he left \$100 in his vest pocket hanging on his coat in the street. It was stolen by a man named William Stocker, from whom he recovered some \$40 or more.

William Stocker, testified that as soon as he had taken the money the defendant took him into a house and hid him from him 220 cents.

Officer William Stocker testified that upon the information of the boy he arrested Craig, who, upon being questioned by the officer, confessed to having taken the money. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to County Prison for 1 year.

Samuel Ramsey was charged with escape, in breaking and leaving the Philadelphia County Prison while in the custody of the keepers. He was taken to the County Prison, and he was charged with the escape, and was confined as a United States prisoner to await trial in the United States Court, upon a charge of escape from the County Prison, on the 21st of May, 2, 1866, he was another prisoner, named and Albert H. Green was seaman; the others were newly shipped, and their names unknown.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

considering the very large sums of interest, both gold and currency, paid in June and July, including three years' interest, compounded (19 1/4 per cent.) on the compound notes of June 15 and July 15 paid off, the net reduction of \$4,309,000 in the public debt in the 60 days is deemed satisfactory, and no exception is taken, in the present emergency, in the course of the market, that this reduction is applied to the greenback circulation. The funding process has gone on rapidly, \$61,000,000 in 7 3/4 per cent., and \$22,000,000 in compound notes give place to \$83,000,000 consolidated 5-20s of 1867.

—The New York Tribune this morning says:—

"Money on call is 4 1/2 per cent., and abundant with borrowers of good credit. In commercial bills no change.

Foreign Exchange continues dull. Bills at 90 days on London are quoted at 109 1/2 (109 1/2 for sight; 109 1/2 for 30 days; 109 1/2 for 60 days; 109 1/2 for 90 days; 109 1/2 for 120 days; 109 1/2 for 150 days; 109 1/2 for 180 days; 109 1/2 for 210 days; 109 1/2 for 240 days; 109 1/2 for 270 days; 109 1/2 for 300 days; 109 1/2 for 330 days; 109 1/2 for 360 days; 109 1/2 for 390 days; 109 1/2 for 420 days; 109 1/2 for 450 days; 109 1/2 for 480 days; 109 1/2 for 510 days; 109 1/2 for 540 days; 109 1/2 for 570 days; 109 1/2 for 600 days; 109 1/2 for 630 days; 109 1/2 for 660 days; 109 1/2 for 690 days; 109 1/2 for 720 days; 109 1/2 for 750 days; 109 1/2 for 780 days; 109 1/2 for 810 days; 109 1/2 for 840 days; 109 1/2 for 870 days; 109 1/2 for 900 days; 109 1/2 for 930 days; 109 1/2 for 960 days; 109 1/2 for 990 days; 109 1/2 for 1020 days; 109 1/2 for 1050 days; 109 1/2 for 1080 days; 109 1/2 for 1110 days; 109 1/2 for 1140 days; 109 1/2 for 1170 days; 109 1/2 for 1200 days; 109 1/2 for 1230 days; 109 1/2 for 1260 days; 109 1/2 for 1290 days; 109 1/2 for 1320 days; 109 1/2 for 1350 days; 109 1/2 for 1380 days; 109 1/2 for 1410 days; 109 1/2 for 1440 days; 109 1/2 for 1470 days; 109 1/2 for 1500 days; 109 1/2 for 1530 days; 109 1/2 for 1560 days; 109 1/2 for 1590 days; 109 1/2 for 1620 days; 109 1/2 for 1650 days; 109 1/2 for 1680 days; 109 1/2 for 1710 days; 109 1/2 for 1740 days; 109 1/2 for 1770 days; 109 1/2 for 1800 days; 109 1/2 for 1830 days; 109 1/2 for 1860 days; 109 1/2 for 1890 days; 109 1/2 for 1920 days; 109 1/2 for 1950 days; 109 1/2 for 1980 days; 109 1/2 for 2010 days; 109 1/2 for 2040 days; 109 1/2 for 2070 days; 109 1/2 for 2100 days; 109 1/2 for 2130 days; 109 1/2 for 2160 days; 109 1/2 for 2190 days; 109 1/2 for 2220 days; 109 1/2 for 2250 days; 109 1/2 for 2280 days; 109 1/2 for 2310 days; 109 1/2 for 2340 days; 109 1/2 for 2370 days; 109 1/2 for 2400 days; 109 1/2 for 2430 days; 109 1/2 for 2460 days; 10